462 463 bricklayers, carmen, construction, clerks, typists, truck drivers and the like. Almost 40 percent of the skilled and semi-skilled workers, excluding the self-employed, work on the reservation mostly for the Federal agencies and the tribe. [464] Papago Indians, provided they have equal skill, are given employment preference for reservation jobs and it is obvious that they take advantage of this opportunity. Experience thus gained, is, of course, of great advantage to the individual should he desire to seek employment off the reservation.

463 665 In the process of Papago economic adjustment this group of skilled and semi-skilled workers are of special importance. These are the individuals who are up-grading their employment position; who have moved from routine clerical jobs to secretarial jobs, from cotton picking to tractor driving, and from common labor to an assembly line. Their children, in most cases, are learning English at home, [199] [368] acquiring a better education than the average and, in the end, they will constitute a large enough group of trained and educated Papagos to assume a responsible position in the development of both natural and human resources on the reservations.

462 464 From the point of view of understanding the employment picture, however, the problem of seasonal and temporary employment must be dealt with. We estimate the seasonal and temporary employment as follows:

Individuals with almost employment	150
Unskilled agricultural workers on and off the reservations	294
Unskilled seasonal agricultural workers off the reservations	422
Self-employed farmers and stock raisers on the reservations who rely on supplementary wage work	229*
Off reservation wage workers in domestic and service employment. Temporary workers estimated at	240**

*Thirty of the 259 reservation agricultural workers are estimated to be employed full time.

**This group of 240 is derived from the 483 categorized as off-reservation "domestic and service" workers (See Table 18).